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LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., via Queenstown on the 25th, has arrived.

The steamer Hibernia had arrived out.

The ship R. T. Parsons was lost off Donnegal, and the first and third officers and five seamen were drowned. The ship Rialto was also lost on the rocks near Glasgow.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald gives a rumor of another attempt of the Great Powers to terminate the American strife.

It is semi-officially denied that L'Huys had spoken to the foreign ministers as to the advisability of mediation. The Patrie asserts that President Lincoln, on demand of Spain, had cashiered the captain of the gunboat Montgomery, and promised indemnity.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says that the government has issued orders that the Alabama be warned from all British ports, and notice given that if any more British property be destroyed the government will at once take steps to destroy the Alabama. The Shipping Gazette contradicts this statement, and is sure that the government will not consider itself justified in stopping the cruise of the Alabama.

The Times editorially ridicules the idea of the government being held accountable for the doings of the Alabama.

The Times has a letter from Lieut. Maury against President Lincoln, repudiating the idea of re-union. He says the South is well supplied with arms, and asserts that the customs receipts at Charleston in July were greater than during the same month for ten years.

Many of the journals attack the recent diplomatic correspondence laid before Congress, denouncing its tenor. The Times believes the tone of the government has not been faithful to the feelings of the American people.

In the Spanish Senate Gen. Concha opposed the policy of Gen. Prim, and avowed himself in favor of a monarchy for Mexico, but of a Spanish Prince for the throne. The remarks of Senor Calante had given offence to the French government, and explanations were demanded and a satisfactory response given.

The Liverpool cotton market closed buoyant, and had recovered from the depression in prices. All qualities had slightly advanced.—Breadstuffs were quiet but steady.

It is said that the Greek Assembly will confirm Prince Alfred as King. Count Hun- da has also been spoken of for the throne.

Garibaldi had embarked for Capria, but returned to Leghorn, owing to a storm.

A statement of the banks in Virginia, made up to October 1st., 1862, as required by the State law, gives their aggregate capital as \$5,676,550; circulation \$33,600,043; specie \$693,752; deposits \$9,521,233; discounts \$4,091,114. [Some of these figures are manifestly wrong.]

There was a destructive fire in Norfolk on Saturday about noon, destroying most of the property on Willis' wharf, including the stores of McPhetters & Co., and Lepage & Bros., commission merchants.

THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO'.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.—(From Associated Press Correspondent.)—The Confederates again attacked the Federal forces on Saturday afternoon. We were posted strongly in rifle pits, and they were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

The fight continued for two hours.

At one o'clock on Sunday morning the Confederates commenced to retreat, and Stanley's Cavalry entered Murfreesboro' and captured prisoners, guns, stores, &c.

The Federal troops on Sunday morning occupied Murfreesboro'.

The Confederates have gone to Tullahoma, near the Alabama line.

The mail from Louisville arrived here to-night.

Five thousand four hundred of the Federal wounded are in Murfreesboro'.

There are no Confederate troops or guerillas on the road from Murfreesboro' hither.

The Confederate Gen. Cheatham is reported to have been killed by a shell in a house at Murfreesboro'. Gen. McOwen (Confederate) is certainly killed.

The Confederates have been thoroughly whipped out.

Other sources of information say, the Federals are driving the Confederates towards Tullahoma."

A CONTRETEMPS IN WHEELING.—Quite an excitement has arisen amongst some of the parties concerned with the Catholic Orphans' Supper, which came off on Tuesday evening at Washington Hall. The whole trouble seemed to turn on a misrepresentation of a remark made by Bishop Whelan on entering the Hall on Tuesday morning and while the preparations for the evening's entertainment were going on. Seeing two national flags hanging near the platform he remarked that the occasion for which the hall had been hired was wholly disconnected with all ideas of political difference; it was to be a purely charitable occasion, for the benefit of Orphan Children, he therefore thought it would most conduce to the success of the enterprise if the flags were to be removed. This was, as we hear, immediately objected to by the gentleman who acts as Agent for the Trustees of the Hall, who declared that the flags should remain. Some warmth was aroused on either side, which was, however, quite allayed, and supposed to be removed by mutual explanation early in the afternoon; the flags continuing as at first.

Since that, as we further learn, the matter has got into other hands and a great deal of ado has been made of the affair, many threats uttered and unseemly menaces of "mobs" freely hazarded.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Five persons from the neighborhood of Brentsville, Va., have been arrested while coming through the Federal lines. They stated that they were conscripts, and were endeavoring to get to Alexandria for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance, and remaining there. They took the oath and were discharged.

A cock-fight, for \$10,000, was lately carried on in Troy, N. Y.—and full particulars are given in the newspapers.

GEN. BANKS' CHURCH ORDER.

The following is General Banks's order in relation to the closing of churches in New Orleans, already noticed in the Gazette:

"Applications for the suspension of the order closing certain churches in the city of New Orleans, have been presented to the Military Governor of the State, and by him referred to the Major General commanding.

An omission in the church service, assumed to have been made by direction of the church government, is understood to have been the basis of this order. Where the head of the State is also head of the Church, an omission like that referred to would be in contravention of political authority; but the government does not here assume that power, and the case presented does not seem to require a continued intervention of military authority. The order is, therefore, provisionally rescinded, and the churches will be opened as heretofore on and after Christmas day. This decision is based upon the negative character of the offence charged.

The commanding general desires it to be understood, however, that clergymen are subject to the restrictions imposed upon all other men. They well know the extent of their privileges. No appeal to the passions or prejudices of the people, or to excite hostility to the Government, whether in the form of prayer, exhortation, counsel, or sermon, nor any offensive demonstration, whether open or covert, can be allowed."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

General Butler appears here in citizen's dress, and it is understood that he will play no subordinate part in future events.

There are twenty-one Major Generals in the city, besides a large assortment of Brigadiers.

There is no longer any necessity for concealing the fact that the iron-clads which mysteriously disappeared some time since, were dispatched to Wilmington, North Carolina, with the object of cutting the important line of railroad which connects Charleston and Richmond.

The belief that large numbers of Confederate troops have been withdrawn from the front, sent to Petersburg and to reinforce Bragg, is very general among the commanding officers.

Some of the best Generals in the U. S. army have expressed much solicitude in regard to the regiments whose two years' term of service expires next April or May. The first thirty-eight regiments from the State of New York will go out of service in May, and among these are some of the best regiments in the army.

Deputations of Jews began arriving at Washington on Saturday, to solicit the President to countermand or modify the order of Gen. Grant excluding Israelites from his lines in Kentucky. The operation of it upon families and merchants long established in regular business, proved exceedingly oppressive, and produced great excitement in every city in the West. On the application of Mr. Kaskel, one of the expelled Jewish citizens of Paducah, sustained by Representative Gurley, of Ohio, the President instructed Gen. Halleck to countermand the order imperatively.